LOUD IN PRAISES OF THE FILIPINOS

AGUINALDO'S ENVOY EXTOLS THEIR CIVILIZATION.

Their Schools Excellent-Art, Music and the Drama Keenly Appreciated-Divorce Unknown - Other Characteristics of Our New Wards as Described by One of Them.

While Felipe Agoncillo, envoy of Aguinaido, the leader of the Philippine Insurgents, was in Washington recently an interesting interview was had with him by a representative of the Chicago Times-Herald who writes:

"I had the advantage of spending the evening with him by appointment. during which, by a series of questions on social conditions, I managed to bring out all the personal characteristics and sucroundings of the Filipinos, their manner of living, education, religions, courts, marriage customs, arts, amusements, sports, etc., which, taken as a whole, give about the first and best reflection of these people with whom we are to deal, direct from a native sent by Aguinaldo as their offi-

CHARACTERISTICS.

Agoneillo is a swarthy-faced, blackhaired, black-eyed man, of small physieue, dressed in the most faultless up to date American attire, including high collar, yellow-topped patent leather shoes, latest frock coat and appropri-ate shade of trousers, and the general aspect one would find in a Japanese centleman of leisure. His alertness, vivacity, even to the emotional part. strikes one in talking with him. You are impressed also with his keepness as well as his eagerness. After five minutes' conversation you are satisfied that if this be the type of the Filipino. then indeed these people are a revelation and are not the benighted barbarlans one expects to find in the islands of the far east.

He was accompanied here by two other natives, both bright and accomplished men, who had the advantage over him in speaking English. Through one of them the interview proceeded. GOOD SCHOOL SYSTEM.

"We have a system of schools all through the island," said he, "ranging from the primary school up to the professional school and universities. I know this will surprise people in Amerlea, for they seem to think because we are on the other side of the world that we are not only ignorant, but are actually going around half naked. wearing the breechcloth and carrying spears. It will surprise them also to know that the official statistics complied by the government of Spain show that 70 per cent, of the entire inhabitants of all the Philippine islands can both read and write. How does that percentage compare with the record of Massachusetts, Ohio or other centers of your education? I think it will come up to your best standards. It shows that we are not barbarians and such a high percentage is the best proof of the wide extent of our education and school system.

The chief universities are at Manila St. Thomas University being an extensive institution with superb buildings. Then throughout the islands every small town has its graded schools, one for boys and the other for girls.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

"In the larger cities there are professional schools, teaching medicine. arts, commerce and navigation. The need of educating the people is so well recognized that our normal schools are especially encouraged. Outside of the facilities at home about 200 children go to Europe every year to complete their studies, attending the schools at Berlin. Paris. Brussels and London."

"How about your religion: do you believe in a supreme being?" I asked, realling some of the stories of paganism in those islands.

"Our people are probably more re ligious than yours," answered Agoncillo, 'and that is natural in having been so long a colony of a Roman Catholic country like Spain. But, unfortunately, we are priest-ridden as well as religious. The great body of our people are Catholics. They num ber 5,000,000 to 6,000,000.

"Some Mohammedans live in the Islands of Mindane, but they are comparatively few. Then, of course, back in the forests we have scattered bands of the primitive native, barbarous and

But the great bulk of our people have not only advanced from that state, but are in a high degree of civilization. You can go right to the center of Spain, even in Castile, and find some of the most ignorant people on earth, but it is not characteristic of the people at

classes of cl. rgy, first the native clergy, numbering about 600, and second the present the big bands at Shanghal and 2.000. Our native priests are poorly paid, receiving from \$10 to \$12 per month, and never above \$20 per month, out of which they must pay their per-Bonal tax.

BIG SALARY FOR FRIARS.

pay runs up as high as \$25,000 a year. as modern cities have. They are practically the rulers of the island, and they are living on the fat these latest improvements have been of the land. They have grown so in- put in," said he, "but the Japanese dependent that the usual forms of mor- have adopted such improvements very ality going with religion are ignered. rapidly, and I look for our people to do They are hand in glove with the Span- the same, ish officials, and a bribe silences the officials if any immorality in a friar the surface. The friars have the real work of evangelizing among an old custom which may seem strange

the natives. They pay for their own louses, while the friars have palaces which have come down to them among

the valuable church property.' Turning from religion and education, asked Agoncillo about their laws,

ourts, judges, lawyers. "We have the old Spanish laws," he answered, "and although they are very harsh, like everything Spanish, yet they insure against lawlessness. courts are conducted mainly by native judges who are intelligent and able men. We have our native lawvers, also, and some of them are men of great cloquence." I asked as to their marriage customs;

whether there was any divorce, any

DIVOUCE NOT KNOWN.

The rigid old Spanish law and the egulations of the Roman Catholic church make marriage a very solemn occasion," he went on, "The ceremony s, of course, the same as that in any Catholic church in this country, and the natives out in the interior observe this the same as the old Spaniards. Marriage with them is a religious sacrament, and is not a civil contract. It is binding for all time. No such thing as divorce is known to the islands, for, being a Catholic country, with church and state united, the rigid regulations of the church against divorce make it the law of the land that there shall be no divorce or separation

"As to polygamy, that is unheard of. Even the natives in the forest, those in the lowest state, have only one wife. Bigamy is very severely punished, and anyone convicted of having two wives is punished by two years' penal servitude.

"Have your people yet taken up the fine arts-painting, sculpture?" I asked Agoncillo.

PRIZES IN LONDON.

"Why," said he with an amused expression, "our native artists are admitted to the salons of Paris, and some of them have taken in the high prizes and medals at the French Academy. Our chief native artist, Luna, exhibted his picture at the French Academy and took the silver medal there, afterwards taking the gold medal at the Madrid salon. He is a dark-skinned, full-blooded Filipino. His pictures have a wonderful brilliancy of coloring, and as they are much faored at Madrid and Paris, where they rank with the pictures of the best artists of Europe. Another of our native artists is Hidalgo, also a full-blooded He is now established in Filipino. Parls, and every year his pictures are favorites at the Academy exhibition. He has also taken the silver medal at Madrid, but he is no longer popular at Madrid, because of his last picture, which represented the old Spanish friars killing the captain general of the Philippines, Spain soon took a dislike to having this historic instance placed on canvas, the figures being life size, with such splendid execution as to make the picture famous, and so Hidalgo has fallen into disfavor with the authorities at Madrid. I could name you out sculptors also, who are no less noted than Luna and Hidalgo,

THEATERS FLOURISH.

"Do the natives have their own theaters, actors, etc.? "I asked to start

him on their forms of amusement. "There are native theaters all through the island," he said, "and they are conducted by native actors, who present plays written by native authors. of the actors are very clever, and have a reputation all through the island for portraying historical characters. Other are good in humorous pieces, and the natives rather perfer what makes them laugh

There is one very bad line of amusement." Agoncilla went on, "and that is cockfighting circuses. The natives have been encouraged into these circuses by the Spanish officials, who make enormous profits out of them " I suggested that it was strange the Spaniards did not prefer bell fights to

cocklights. "No, our people will not stand builfights," said Agoncillo, "end up to the present day I do not remember of ever having seen a bull fight on the island. The old Spaniards wanted to import the sport from Madrid, and they stood ready to bring over some of the best matadors and bandarillos, but for some reason our people would not have built fighting. They seem to think it would ruin cockfighting, which is almost a national amusement, or curse,

DEVOTEES OF MUSIC

"Have the natives any accomplishments; are they fond of music 30 suggested.

"Yes, and they are very good musiclans," he proceeded. "The smallest. village has its own band. The natives take naturally to music. There are a number of tine bands at Manila, and every one of them has a native as its director. They play all the instruments, plano, violin, etc., and the better class of music: that of Beethoven. Mozart and like composers is preferred Our native musicians are making such religion is directed by two reputations abroad that they are it demand outside of the island, old Spanish friars, numbering about at Singapore are conducted by native

musicians from the Philippines, and out people are preferred throughout the east in making up bands and giving concerts." When Agonelllo was asked as to the modern conveniences in the interior

cities and towns he frankly admitted "But the old Spanish friars never re- that they were without electric lights ceive less than \$50 a month, and their telephones, gas, water and sewers, such

"It is only in the largest cities that

CITIES WELL PLANNED.

"Already our cities are well laid our spiendid establishments, plenty of ser- the streets being regular and the houses vants, well-filled wine cellars. On the well planned for domestic purposes. We other hand the native clergy are doing have no hotels in the interior, owing to

Grimy finger marks

seem to grow on the woodwork

about the house. They come easily and

they stick, too-unless you get rid of them with

It makes all cleaning easy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Sunday School Lesson for November 6.

Hezekiah's Great Passover.

2 Chronicles, XXX. 1-13

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

In the former they were nearly all supporters of heathen delties from then, should Hezekiah attempt any Jeroboam 1, down to the last, while in the latter nation the greater number worshiped Jehovah, Asa, Jehos-haphat, Joach, Amaziah, Uzziah and Jotham, a long line of plous men, ruled in Judah, securing the favor of God who bestowed blessings upon the land, Today we shall study a single event in the good reign of Hezekiah who suceded Ahaz B. C. 726. In his zeal for the religion of his fathers he exhorted the Levites, cleansed the house of the Lord, offered sacrifices and promoted public worship somewhat after rimitive style. This record (Chap. xxix) shows that certain abuses had rept in under his predecessor which Hezekiah sought to correct,

INVITATION.-When he had been on the throne about six years, perhaps a little longer, Hezekiah determined to keep the Passover in an unusual manner. That great feast, instituted as a memorial of God's care of His people in Egypt, was a bond of national unity, a pledge of continued oyalty (Ex., xiii:14). Although observed with more or less regularity from the time of the exodus, it had not been what it was designed to be, Hezekiah resolved to invite the entire nation to this annual celebration, including Israel as well as Judah. His purpose was first haid before the princes of the congregation in Jerusalem (verse 2) As they would be the hosts their soproval and co-operation were necessary. Messengers were sent out bearing letters (verse 1), addressed in particular to Ephraim and Manasseh, who as the descendants of Joseph (Gen., Nivi:20) were deemed to be the leaders among the ten tribes and to represent the entire nation.

HINDRANCES.-The legal time for olding the Passover was on the fourcenth day of the first month, which had been appointed to be the beginning of the Jewish year, (Ex. xil.) But Hezekiah found it impossible to get ready at that time. The number priests was not large enough for all the services required of them, tehap, xxix, 34), and the Levites had been obliged to assist them. As a consequence they had not sanctified themselves or the temple, according to the usual custom, and was therefore disqualified for the work of the Passover. Besides, a certain time must elapse the second month was selected, the them. Flexibility is essential to that

nat and legal document. The onsultation related in a decree, or righteousness (Prov xiv, 34). statute, which became a matter of reord in the public achives. To give popular effect to this decree a pro-

mayor is compelled to give you lodg-

regular tariff. It is quite as good :

and the natives furnish the sallors.

PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS.

"It is worth knowing that the rail-

road from Manila to Degoupon is pay-

ing dividends of 8 per cent. We would

Spain had not kept out British capital,

hich was as anxious to develop our

slands as it has been to build railroads

We have telegraph lines everywhere,

there are three cable lines connecting

nnecting the islands with each other.

ditors have been held back by the

Spanish censors, and as a result most

of the press is in the hands of the

the government allows very little lat-

itude for the native papers, and every

article must pass through the hands

of the censor. It is not casy for a

native editor to keep out of fall, for the censors are very officious.

long ago, while General Weyler, was

our native newspapers printed a hum-

rous cut representing a general run-

to resemblance to Weyler, but the

captain general took the picture to ap-

EDFTOR IS BANISHED.

The editor's entire stock was confis-

o an unhealthy island, something like

As the interview was about to close Agoncillo remarked that the status

of wemen in the Philippines was a

strong evidence of the character of the

cople. The women were in all respects

ooked up to and respected, rather than reated as menials, as in some parts of China and India. The high place given the Philippine women has developed them into a refined class. They

the equal of the men, having the same

That shows how our native press has been crushed by the Spaniards.

Devil's Isle, where Dreyfus is an ex-

particularly by Weyler."

'As to the newspapers, the native

in China.

ply to him.

have had a network of railroads if

keeps the rates down.

throughout the island."

ple to assemble in, Jerusalem from Dan the north, over all the region haid to Beer-Sheba, that is, from all parts waste by the Assprian army. The who serve Him. *****************************

INTRODUCTION.—The kingdom of of the land. (v. 5). It will be remem- time consumed could not have been Israel and of Judah were distinguished bered that fibe northern ten tribes great, for the most remote point was minty by the character of their kings, | rebelled under Jeroboam and set up | not far distant. On receiving the mesan independent government. Why, jurisdiction over them, even in religious matters? Why should be hope to bring them to his own capital? Sim- of the Jewish religion which they had ply because those ten tribes had lately been overthrown and the great body of the people had been carried away ed from the covenant. They resented captives into Assyria, never to return. A remnant, and they of the humblet and poorer classes, remained, and these they hastened their way to ruin (Prov. were the persons invited in this proclamation. This was indeed the significance of the special Paesover, to reguin the worship of Jehovah those unfortunate people whose government had been destroyed. It was an important missionary movement highly creditable to its projectors.

MESSAGE.-The language, or at least the substance of that proclamation, has been preserved (verses 6 to Its opening salutation was "Ye children of Israel." The ancient name of God's chosen people (Gen. xxxii, 28), selzed and borne by a part of them in revolt (I Kings xii, 19), was re-applied with something of its original mean-"Turn again to God," was the entreaty, implying their departure, "And He will return to you," was the encouraging promise. "Be not like your fathers," they were exhorted, who had been rebellious and hard-hearted. Yield yourselves unto the Lord, and enter into His sanctuary," was the entreaty. What marvelous words! How appropriate to the occasion! The King of Judah reigning over a prosperous people, by and with the advice of his counselors, was urging the posterity of Abraham in the northern tribes, to forsake the evil that had brought disaster upon their country and once more at Jerusalem unite in collabrating that Feast which commemorated the deliverance granted to their

INCENTIVE -Sinful men are not easily persuaded to change their course tion in wickedness, that holds its devotees against words of entreaty and blinds them to their own welfare. In winning the erring remnant some strong inducement must be presented in the proclamation, and in a form tional reunion. pressly stated that the return of these to God would secure compassion for tence was manifested. This change in

RECEPTION .- Away went the or iers bearing the proclamation. They clamation was issued calling the peo- hastered from city to city all through | He destroys those who array them

sage the people divided into two classes. Some of them laughed and mocked (verse 10.) They considered an invitation to the Passover, a feast long ago forsaken, a cause for merriment, so thoroughly they were estrang the imputation of sinfulness and hence scorned the proposal to repent. Thus xxix:1.) Others, however, from Asher, Manasseh and Zebulon, how many w know not, humbled themselves and came to Jerusalem. Like the returning prodigal, sorry for the past, they accepted the offer of mercy, glad once more to be children in the good Father's house, partakers of His bounty and love. A fraction of the remnant saved.

ASSEMBLY.-The couriers in the south met better success. Judah was nominally loyal to Hezekiah and to God. The people ir that section therefore generally heeded the proclamation, moved thereto by the direct influence of Divine grace (verse 12), and recognizing the Passover as established by the word of the Lord. A great company of people assembled at Jerusalen; at the time appointed (verse 13), to keep the feast of unleavened bread. Men of the north and men of the south were united. The long and bitter controversies, which for centurles had been waged, were forgotten. The jealousies and strifes were laid andde. One great purpose filled all hearts. One bond, stronger than any other, that of common origin and faith, held them together. What followed may be learned in the subsequent verses of this chapter, which are not appointed for today's study. It was a memorable event, affecting the future of the cause of God. It proved what is possible when good men, high in official position, address themselves to the task of influencing the masses of the people.

SUMMARY.-Three points in this lesson deserve special attention. First the act of Hezekiah and the princer in sending out the invitation to a na-It must have been that all might understand. It was ex- prompted by the purest motives, love for the people, zeal for God and His cause, desire for the promotion of their brethren who had been taken righteousness. He is a good man, Besides, a certain time must elapse before the public could assemble in response to the invitation. Fortunately, there was a provision in the law to meet emergencies of this nature, (Num. would be moved by the Spirit of God in 11), and so the fourteenth day of to let His people go, if a spirit of peniinvitation by many in Israel. What They ought to have known that their sins had caused the downfall of their postponement adding interest to the oc-casion. In this we see that Jewish sult in national rebuilding, not unlike enemies, that there was but one way eremonials were not as rigid as the that secured through the decree of Cy- by which prosperity might return. How Pharisees in Christ's time would make rus for Judah two centuries later. Here | like to men now who spurn the words we have a great truth set forth, one of mercy and go headlong to death! applicable in all generations, God rules | Third, this passover restored the kingamong the nations in the interest of dom of David at the capital he estab EXTENT.-The invitation sent out His cause. He sets up, pulls down and lished. Observed by people from all parts, all other government being brok en, it united in one as in earlier days those who loved the Lord, and Hezekiah became their king. This has been the plan of God through all history selves against Him and unites those

are entitled under the Spanish law to the accomplishments, such as music go to the municipal house, where the embroidery, etc. ing and food on the payment of a SICK SQUAD AT FORT MONROE. system as that of hotels, and the law | The Only Real Enthus asm They Feel Is at Mess Call.

"Our cities have their parks, and from Leslie's Weekly, ome of them have monuments to dis-One of the most curious sights at the tinguished persons. The natives are Point is the convalencents who come pleased with the club idea, and a large and go at will in their fluttering pajanumber of social clubs are being formed | mas that were evidently fashioned for stouter men. Many are on crutches, are all too iil to take other nourish-Having talked so much about the others have an empty sleave pinned ment make it utterly impossible to personal characteristics of his people, across their breast, while the rest walk give all the convalescents milk when Agoncillo was asked something about listlessly, not yet freed from the lantheir substantial features, their rail- guor of feverishness. They are known coads, telegraph lines, newspapers, etc. as "the pajama squad." They are in-"We have one big railroad running | terested in everything that takes place, from Manila to Degoupon," said he, from the coming in of the Norfolk "Of course the traffic between the boat to the arrival of more fever patislands is carried on mainly by water, ents from the camps at Newport News, and there are a large number of navi- but the only real enthusiasm they feel gation companies, steam and saif. Our is for mess call. They begin getting own people control most of these routes | up from their cots and looking at their sticks or crutches as soon as the bugler

make good housewives, know how to passes through the hospital ground, into a town and want to put up you cook, and at the same time they have and the first note of his summons it

> Convalescent-"Coffee doesn't agree with me, sir.

all main points being connected, and is with the outside world, and also spaniards. There are forty newspapers n Manila, of which six are native. But aptain general of the Islands, one of ning away from a battle. There was ated and he himself was banished rights and privileges. They were also

Have You Catarrh?

If you have and are neglecting to effect its cure, you are opening wide the door to consumption and death. No other disease is more certain to esult fatally than catarrh. One of its chief dangers lies in the fact that its existence is often unsuspected until it becomes chronic—that lingering cold that you are waiting to wear itself out is fastening catarrh upon you—one of the most loeth-some and dangerous diseases which

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Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1898. The Misses Bell, 78 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Dear Ladles, For several years my face was covered with a mass of pimples and

Sincerely yours.

The article of diet most approved of by the men is milk, but a limit to the quantity procurable and the great demand for it among the patients who are all too ill to take other nourishment make it utterly impossible to give all the convaloscents milk when they can drink coffee. The conversation between the convaloscent and the chief steward to whom the waiter has appealed will be something like this:

"I've got to have milk, sir, and the waiter won't bring me none."

Chief Steward—"What's the reason for your drinking milk? You can have all the coffee you want."

Sincerely yours.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 14, 1898.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 14, 1898.

The Misses Bell, 78 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
Dear Ladies:—Six years ago a breaking out appeared at my finger ends. A few months later this same breaking out appeared on my face. The doctor pronounced it ezema, and gave me both internal and external treatment. At times I thought I detected some improvement, but the disease would again break out with renewed vigor. Last March Mrs. Barnes, a patron of yours, induced me to try your Complexion Tonic. I used your remedy steadily until August 29, when my face and hands were free from any disconstantly, as it agrees with my skin with renewed vigor. Last March Mrs. Barnes, a patron of yours, induced me to try your Complexion Tonic. I used your remedy steadily until August 29, when my face and hands were free from any disconstantly, as it agrees with my skin to do: my skin is and the would not appeared at my finger ends. A few months later this same breaking out appeared on my face. The doctor pronounced it ezema, and gave me both internal treatment fat from one played out your great remedy and will use constantly, as it agrees with my skin to do: my skin is do: my skin is

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 7, 189% The Misses Boll, 78 Fifth Ave., New York

boserve Him.

Asses through the hospital ground, and the first note of his summons it rested with a whoop as they pass over to the mess hall and settle down like a cloud about the long tables, which accommodate 300 at a sitting. The food is excellent, and the bill of fare varies every day, but it is difficult to suit all tasies of three or four hundred men just recovering from desperate illness.

The article of diet most approved of The article of diet most approved of The article of diet most approved of The article of the could be a limit to the server thank some breaking on the could be a limit to the server thank and the country of the property pours.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 14, 1898, The Misses Bell, 78 Firth Avenue, N. Y. Dear Ladies:—Six years ago a breaking out appeared at my linger ends. A few months ago 1 purchased a bottle of your works all 1 thinks. It is, I cannot speak all 1 thinks to jour speak all 1 thinks to jour works all 1 thinks. After the birth of my first child my complexion, which had previously been proposed the proposed of the service your remedy has done me, for 1 had about despaired. I shall recommend the with a moth patch on each cheek. My playsician said that this would pass away in a little time, but it id do to. For years and it complexion of the my complexion, which had previously been my complexion which had previously been my complexion, of thanks to you. I am Very truly yours.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2, 1804. The Misses Bell, 78 Fifth Ave., New York

bottles of your Complexion Tonic. The freekles which I had from childhood have all vanished, and my skin is so clear that my friends remark it. I want these two

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low, or it can be had of the Misses Bell direct from their vew Acta and a Fifth Avenue.

The Misses Bell have placed the price of their wonderful Complexion Tonic at One Bollar a bottle, and this amount inclosed in a letter addressed to them will secure one bottle securely packed in plain wrapper, by express, safe delivery guaranteed. The Misses Bell a valuable book, "Secrets of Renuty" will be mailed to any address on request. Ladles can address the Misses Bell on all matters of the complexion and hygiene in the strictest confidence and satisfactory advice will be given free of charge.

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